

Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1827.

[NO. 120.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Clerks of the Superior Courts.

AND other gentlemen holding subscriptions to the New Map of North-Carolina, are requested to return the same by the 1st of January next. They will be so good as to present them, in the mean time, to such persons as will be likely to patronize the work, who have not had an opportunity of doing so already. The price to non-subscribers will be \$10. Very few, however, more than those subscribed for, will be printed. To remove any objection that may be urged against subscribing, the publisher wishes it to be understood, that none of the subscribers will be held bound, if the MAP is not correctly drawn, finished in the best manner, and of the best materials.

From the returns already received, the publisher is warranted in believing, that a subscription of not less than one thousand names will be obtained in North-Carolina, among whom are, His Excellency the Governor, all the Officers of the State Government residing at the metropolis, the Members of both Houses of the Legislature, a liberal proportion of the Professional Gentlemen, a large number of that most respectable class of citizens, the Farmers, and generally the Merchants and Traders of our Towns, to whom a correct Map of the State is particularly desirable.

The publisher takes this opportunity to acknowledge his obligations for the polite attention which has been uniformly paid to his applications for assistance in the prosecution of his work, and especially to those gentlemen who have interested themselves in procuring the surveys of the several counties. Any information calculated to benefit the work will be thankfully received.

JOHN MAC RAE.

Yagetteville, Dec. 18, 1826.—4t19.

State of North-Carolina.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

David Blalock, }
vs. } Petition for Divorce.
Nancy Blalock. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nancy Blalock, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, giving notice to her, that she make her personal appearance before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next court to be held for the said county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1826, and in the 51st year of our Independence.

LAWSON HENDERSON.

3m't 20.—pr. adv. \$4.

POST-OFFICE, CHARLOTTE.

January 6, 1827.

THOSE indebted to this Office, either for Letter or Newspaper Postage, are requested to call, without delay, and settle their respective dues. Such as do not attend to this notice, must not expect any farther credit. In no case, hereafter, will a letter be delivered until the postage is paid, except to such as have regular accounts; and accounts will be kept with those only who live within a convenient distance, are known to be punctual, and whose postages are sufficiently large to warrant the trouble.

Those who receive newspapers through this Office, and neglect to call and pay the postage due on them, must expect to have their papers retained hereafter, unless the postage is paid quarterly in advance. In respect to such, the subjoined instruction from the General Post-Office will be strictly adhered to:—

"Experience has proved how inattentive many people are to the payment of such small debts as arise from trusting the postages of newspapers; you are therefore not to give credit. To save in future any trouble or inconvenience, it will be proper for you to require the subscribers who receive papers through your office, at the commencement of every quarter, to pay the amount of one quarter's subscription in advance, and without such payment in advance, not to deliver them any newspapers, even though they tender you the money for them singly."

3t19

State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1826.

Sample Alexander

vs. }
Josiah Alexander } Petition for distribution.
and others. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert C. Morrison and Prudence his wife, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of the state: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Catawba Journal, for the defendants as aforesaid, to appear and defend the aforesaid suit.

J. M. HUTCHISON, c. s. c. l.

5t21.—pr. adv. \$3.

Constable's Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

STEAM BOAT



NORTH-CAROLINA.

THIS boat has been purchased to ply between Cheraw and Georgetown: the boat is in complete order, having lately undergone a thorough repair—she is well calculated for the navigation of the river, as she only draws about three and a half feet water, with a cargo equal to four hundred bales of cotton—the agents at Cheraw pledge themselves, that every attention shall be paid to shipments by this boat, and that all cottons intended to be shipped by her, shall be taken in charge and securely placed under good sheds or warehouses, free of storage, and for all goods received and put in store, a moderate storage will be charged. From the certainty of this boat being able to run at all times and seasons, country merchants will find it to their interest to order their shipments and consignments through this place. Mr. Henry W. Conner, of Charleston, will be agent for the boat at that place, and will take charge of any and all consignments to go by this boat, (as it is probable she will sometimes go direct to Charleston.) Mr. Francis King, an experienced and well qualified agent at Georgetown, will attend to all consignments, both from Cheraw and Charleston, and forward them to either place without delay. Our charges will be customary and reasonable, and we hope to merit public patronage. The agents have large and commodious warehouses, and will secure every and any goods or cottons, forward the former and ship the latter, with every possible despatch. Money or goods advanced on cottons wished to be shipped.

J. & J. H. TOWNES.

Cheraw, Jan. 24, 1827.—4t20

Clock and Watch Making.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the above business, and has made such arrangements, that his customers may rely on punctuality and despatch. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches,

Gold Chains, Seals and Keys,

Ear and Finger Rings,

Breast Pins, Lockets,

Table, Desert, and Tea Spoons,

Mustard and Salt do.

Sugar Tongs, Soup Ladles,

Silver Spectacles,

Do. do. with extra Glass,

Do. do. concave for near sights,

Swords, Epauettes,

And a variety of other articles in the fancy way, all of which will be sold at the most reduced prices.

JOHN M'KEE.

Chesterville, S. C. Jan. 6, 1827.—6t20r

Valuable Land & Negroes

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, at Public Sale, on Tuesday, the 6th day of March next, 322 acres of very valuable Land, and three likely young Negroes—one boy 19 years of age, and two girls, one 19 years of age, with a child of 10 months old, the other girl is 14 years of age, all likely and of good families. The land lies 10 miles east of Charlotte, on Reedy Creek, and one or two miles above Welch's Mill. The ground is of excellent quality, either for the production of corn or cotton; is well watered as to springs, with good and convenient buildings on the premises, and fifty or sixty acres of land under cultivation. There is an excellent seat for a Saw Mill or Grist Mill, on a good, strong and standing stream.

The payments are to be made as follows: first, the payment for the negroes is to be made against the first day of January next; bonds with good security will be required. The land will be made into two payments, viz: one half payable on the first day of January next, and the remaining half on the first day of January, 1829, bearing interest from January, 1828. Sale to be on the premises. Any person wishing to purchase, would do well to come and view the property previous to the day of sale; and any one wishing to do so, will apply to the subscriber, living two miles above the premises on the same creek. I will also sell for cash, on the same day, 300 bushels of corn and some stock, consisting of horses and cattle. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

March 3, 1827.—3t20

Removal.

DR. JOHN M. HAPPOLDT

TAKES this method of informing those who may feel disposed to honor him with their patronage, that he has removed to the late residence of Mr. Abner Houston, where he may be found and consulted at any time, except when engaged in his professional avocations abroad. He would also return his thanks to the inhabitants of Providence and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage during the past year; he furthermore solicits a continuance of the same, and will endeavor, by his assiduity and attention to business, to give general satisfaction. Considering the scarcity of money, and the pressure of the times, he promises that his charges shall be very moderate.

Providence, Mecklenburg county, N. C. }
February 1, 1827.—18t

N. B. Family Medicines kept on hand for sale.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Watches & Jewellery.

THOMAS TROTTER & CO.



TAKES this method to inform the public, that they have opened a shop in Charlotte, in the house lately occupied by Doct. Samuel Henderson, on the north side of the Court-House, where they are well prepared to repair all kinds of

Watches & Clocks,

at the shortest notice. They hope, by a constant attention to business, to merit the public patronage. They have on hand and for sale, the following articles:—

Gentlemen's gold patent lever Watches;
Ladies' do. do. do.
Silver lever and plain do. do.
Chains, Seals and Keys, Slides and Rings;
Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings;
Silver Table and Tea Spoons;
Soup Ladles and Sugar Tongs;
Silver Spectacles, green and white, to suit all ages;
Military Buttons, Lace and Epauettes;
Ladies' Work Boxes and Reticules;
Bags and Clasp, Thimbles, &c. &c. &c.
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DOCTORS

A. W. Alexander & J. C. Rudisill

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of medicine. As far as possible, their attention shall meet the demands of every case committed to their care. In cases of difficulty, consultations will not be attended with any additional expense. In their charges, they will be regulated by the Esculapian rules, discounting, however, 25 per cent. in all payments made before the end of each year. Even those who cannot make payments, will find it to their advantage to call early and make settlements.

January 23, 1827.—4t20

In consequence of the above arrangement, the subscriber wishes to close his books up to the present date—he also wishes his customers to know he has immediate need of money.

A. W. ALEXANDER.

Notice.

WILL be sold on Thursday, the 8th day of March next, at the late dwelling house of Oswald Alexander, deceased,

10 or 15 likely Negroes,

16 or 18 bales of Cotton,

together with a great quantity of household and kitchen furniture, and other articles not necessary to enumerate.

The above mentioned sale will continue from day to day, until all shall be sold. A reasonable credit will be given.

All persons indebted to said estate, will please come forward and settle by cash, otherwise give their bonds with good securities; and those having individual bonds in the hands of the administrator, will also avail themselves of the present opportunity of renewing their notes by complying with the above terms; and those who do not, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. Also those having demands against said estate, will please to present them according to law.

ISAAC CAMPBELL, Administrator.

Feb. 15, 1827.—3t21.

N. B. I shall attend on Friday and Saturday, the 9th and 10th of March, on the premises for the purpose of giving every person an opportunity of settling and paying or renewing their accounts, as it is my determination to act according to law, as near as my abilities will admit.

Public Sale.

On Friday, the 9th of March next.

AT the subscriber's in Lincoln county, near the Tuckasee ford, will be sold, on a reasonable credit, a quantity of
Corn, Fodder, Hogs, Sheep, Cattle,
household and kitchen furniture,

A Two Horse Wagon,

and a number of articles too tedious to mention. Where due attendance will be given by the subscriber.

ADAM HOYLL.

Feb. 5, 1827.—3t20

House of Entertainment,



AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by
1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

THE CHRISTIAN ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1827,

Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh.
For sale at this Office.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

Political.

United States and Georgia.—We referred in our last to the debate in the House of Representatives between Messrs. Forsyth and Webster, on the President's Message relative to Georgia, but were unable then to publish it. We this day have done so.

The Enquirer of Saturday "does not hesitate to say that the Message of the President is not the production of a Statesman."—The most hopeless of all hopeless attempts, is doubtless to satisfy a political enemy. Whilst political friends can do nothing wrong, political foes are always incapable of doing one single thing right. A fool is he who makes the attempt.

It does not appear, though acknowledged, that its correctness is of course withheld, that the conduct of the President in managing the delicate relations with Georgia, touching the last treaty, has been disapproved. His orders to arrest the Surveyors, and put the question in a train of Judicial investigation, is tacitly approved. The fault found is with that part of his Message in which he says, "In the present instance, it is his duty to say, that if the Legislative and Executive authorities of the State of Georgia should persevere in acts of encroachment upon the territory secured by a solemn treaty to the Indians, and the laws of the Union remain unaltered, a superadded obligation even higher than that of human authority, will compel the Executive to enforce the laws and fulfil the duties of the nation by all the force committed for that purpose to his charge. But the armed force will only be resorted to, when all other means fail." &c.

This language is called minatory, insolent and menacing, as held to a sovereign State. The President states a case, which when it happens, when all pacific means fail, he will then feel bound by his oath of office, to call in the military to enforce the laws of the land. Is he justified in holding this language or not? We say that he is, and the course of the Georgia authorities has furnished that justification. In violation of a treaty of the U. States, Georgia has sent her surveyors into the Indian territory, and not content with this open contempt of the faith of a national treaty, has called her troops into the field, with the declared intention of enforcing the survey, at the point of the bayonet, and against all resistance from every quarter. Yet when the Executive of the U. States, acting in obedience to law and the constitution, says that if all pacific means of accommodation fail—if Georgia persists in setting at defiance a national treaty, and backing that violation by arms, it will then be his duty to execute the laws by the military—this declaration that he will do, what every man knows his oath of office requires him to do, and what every man will say he ought to do, when the case happens—this language is called that of a puritan and a military despot, and pronounced menacing and insulting to a sovereign State. It meets the approbation of gentlemen, that Georgia should not only violate national treaties, but arm her citizens to protect that violation—but when the Executive of the U. States declares, that if she persists; his duty will require him to defend the laws by the military, his Message is, forsooth, called by the same gentlemen daring, insulting and minatory! In the name of God, is all justice and reason banished from the circle of politics!

The question whether Georgia has a right to this land—or whether the last of the first treaty be valid, is immaterial.—if she has that right, the last treaty does not give it to her—if the last treaty is invalid, it is not competent for Georgia so to pronounce it. It is the law of the land, right or wrong, until annulled by the proper authority, and as binding on Georgia as the article of the Constitution which assigns her but two Senators in Congress. But she has not waited for the decision of the competent tribunals. She has taken the law in her own hands, and called in her troops to sustain her in its violation. It is said, Georgia is a sovereign State. Agreed—but is she still not subject to the operation of the laws and treaties of the Union? Does her sovereignty require or permit her to trample on the laws of the Union at her discretion?

This transaction is seized on like every other, to enlist prejudice against the President of the United States. But it is rather too serious a one, for an electioneering topic. The man who would endeavor to inflame the bad feelings already engendered by the strife between the United States and Georgia, for the purpose of benefiting Jackson or injuring Adams—of defeating this question of policy or promoting that—ought to be treated as the madman who walks

with a lighted torch over a magazine of power. He ought to be dragged through a horse pond—not that the punishment is adequate to the offence—but because its mildness is recommended by the feebleness of understanding implied in the nature of the offence. Rather let every good citizen, duly estimating the dangerous nature of the controversy, and deprecating disunion, contribute by his own moderation, to that general moderation which can only effect its happy conclusion.

On Friday, a second debate occurred in the House of Representatives on the reference of the President's message, and we are happy to find that it is much more moderate, and temperate in its character, and that in a proposition, to purchase out the Creek Indians in Georgia entirely, approved by all sides of the House, the rainbow of final and pacific adjustment of all differences, is clearly seen. We hope soon to be able to congratulate our readers, and we may say the world, (for on the duration of this Union, the hopes of mankind may almost be said to depend,) on the complete and satisfactory adjustment of the Georgia controversy.

Richmond Whigs.

The Virginia Jackson Republican of Monday is dressed in deep mourning, and the leading editorial article, after a brief caption, commences thus: "We are all amazed!!! heart sick!!! chafed!!! dumb!!!—Mourn, Virginia! Mourn!!" Who's dead now, asks the reader, "Mr. Madison, or who? Mr. Madison is not dead—nor even Mr. Randolph, nor Mr. Giles, nor even Thomas Ritchie; but the Hopes of the Richmond Party are 'deep in the ocean buried!!' To be plain, the Republican has discovered that Mr. Tyler, the Senator elected in the place of Mr. Randolph, approves of the manner in which the present administration came into power, and as the opposition party found their opposition entirely upon that basis, Mr. Tyler is lost to them. The Republican made the discovery in the article from the Winchester Virginian, published in the Patriot a few days since, which stated, that 'shortly after the determination of the late Presidential election in the House of Representatives, Mr. Clay received a letter from Gov. Tyler, approving in unqualified terms, his (Mr. Clay's) course in that election, and congratulating Mr. Clay and the country upon the result.' The Republican understands 'from unquestionable authority,' that the letter 'is in substance acknowledged by Mr. Tyler.' We thought at the time, that the Republican's boast, that the Administration was only swapping the Devil for a Witch when was premature; & subjected to the ordeal, he proves not to be a Witch, & the Administration has got the Devil off its hands! In sober earnestness, and party feeling aside, the election of Governor Tyler to the Senate of the United States, in the place of Mr. Randolph, is a good thing for Virginia, the Senate, and the country at large.

Long Speeches.—Mr. Jefferson has said, "I consider the speeches of Livy, Sallust, and Tacitus as pre-eminent specimens of logic, taste, and that sententious brevity which, using not a word to spare, leaves not a moment for inattention to the hearer. Amplification is the vice of modern oratory. It is an insult to an assembly of reasonable men, disgusting and revolting of persuading. Speeches measured by the hour, die with the hour." These words should be written in letters of gold, and placed over the Speaker's chair in every Legislative body in the country.

We observe the following among the toasts drunk at Washington City, on the 8th of January:—"By General Houston, State Rights and the Rights of the States," &c. Is not this a distinction without a difference? Is it not as if he had said "the 8th of January, and January the 8th?" However, it is the habit of Tennesseans to make these nice distinctions. A Judge decided, a few weeks ago, at Nashville, that if cards were played for silver or gold it was gambling, and punishable under the statute, whereas, if only Bank notes were staked, it was not gambling within the meaning of the law.

Virginian.

Among the Toasts drunk at Abingdon, (Va.) on the 8th of January, and which we find on record in the Richmond Enquirer, is one given "By a gentleman." It is in these words—"The Dutchmen of Pennsylvania—but not Shulze."

Gen. Cadwallader Jones of Orange, Gen. Jas. McKay of Bladen, and David Clark, Esq. of Halifax County, have been elected to compose the Board of Internal Improvement for the present year, in place of Gen. Iredell, Maj. Forney, and Gen. Dudley, who declined a re-election. The Governor is, ex officio, President of the Board.

Nineteenth Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

GEORGIA AND THE CREEK INDIANS.

FRIDAY, FEB. 9, 1827.

The message of the President of the United States on the subject of the Creek Indians, having been received,

Mr. Forsyth moved to refer it to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Everett moved to refer it to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Owen said, he did not rise to enter into any discussion as to the merits of the question, but principally to say that he saw no reason for a reference of the subject to the committee on the Judiciary. What are the duties of this committee? To superintend the judiciary department of the government. Is this a subject of that character? It is one which carries on its front an aspect of the most alarming character to the country. It is of vital importance to this Union, and requires the fullest and most dispassionate consideration.

When the subject was before the House a few days since, some gentleman had stated, in reference to some acts of sovereignty contemplated by independent states, that if they encroached upon the laws of the United States, they would do it on their own responsibility and their own peril. The states were fully aware of their situation, and of all the advantages which they derived from the Union, but they were not prepared to look to this House for denunciation. What they propose to do, they have a right to do, and not to do it would be treachery to themselves.

[Here the Speaker suggested to Mr. O. that his remarks should be confined to the subject before the House.]

Mr. O. resumed. He was coming to the point. If the States of this Union view any acts of the United States as encroaching on their sovereign rights, they have the undoubted privilege to express their feelings, to remonstrate against the violation, and to resist it. No part of the responsibility which might result from this measure could be cast on his head; for he had foreseen these difficulties at the last Session of Congress, and had called on the House to pause before it acted as it then did act. He did not mean to say, however, that any State would oppose resistance to the expressed opinion of the whole confederacy. He only wished to see such an expression of opinion, and whenever that should be made, Georgia would acquiesce. The State also which he had the honor in part to represent, would take the same course, and submit to the general judgment. These States had as fair and correct a knowledge of the principles of the government under which they are confederated, and as just a conception of their own sovereign rights, as any State, or any representative of any State upon this floor. He hoped the House would appoint a Select Committee on a subject which, if fairly and fully investigated, would put it out of the power of any future collisions to shake the basis of our Union; but which, if hastily or improperly acted on, might lead to results of an opposite character.

Mr. Haile said he had risen for the purpose of propounding some interrogatories to the gentleman from Massachusetts, who had made some remarks a few days since. He was then precluded from the opportunity of replying to the observations of that gentleman; and he would now say, that he should have regretted the circumstance, if that opportunity had been afforded: as his reply might have been dictated by an excited feeling, rather than a correct judgment. Being the only representative on this floor of one of the sovereign States of the Union it was with deep regret that he heard it proclaimed to him—that he had heard the threat denounced, that if the State he represented should presume to legislate on a particular subject, on which he believed it was her right and her intention to legislate, she would do it on her own responsibility, and on her own peril. Would not such a denunciation apply equally well to every other act of legislation by that or any other State? He would ask if this language of menace was to be confined to that small and feeble State; or whether it would be used to awe other States of the Union, and if it was expected that they would submit to the denunciation? If so, he would only use the language of the Roman orator, and say, "Farewell—a long farewell to all my country's greatness."

He was aware, that whenever a State performed any act of legislation, or discharged any constitutional duty, she did it always on her own responsibility. But he greatly regretted that this language of menace should emanate from the source from which it did come. He did not know whence the gentleman from Massachusetts derived the power and the authority to use this tone of dictation. Was it to be ascribed to the influence which he possesses on this floor? or did he utter this language as the organ of the administration—of the executive government of the Union? And was the inference intended, that military force should be reported to for the purpose of coercing

any State into submission! In the remarks which he (Mr. Haile) had made, he had been governed by no feelings of faction. He would be the last person in that House to light up the torch of civil war. But if the legislature of the State of Mississippi acquiesced in this assumed power, so far as to refrain from the exercise of her own sovereign rights, she would cease to be a State.

Mr. Powell said this was a question of reference. He did not regard it as a matter of great importance whether the subject was sent to a Select Committee, or to one of the Standing Committees; but he did not think it should be referred to the Committee of the Whole House. It would be necessary, as a preliminary matter, that various facts should be ascertained, and this was a duty which it would be impossible to discharge in a Committee of the Whole. A Committee of a different character could alone perform that duty. It was evident from the tenor of the message, that the construction of several laws of great importance, and of treaties, would form the subject of inquiry and of investigation. Now, ought not the House to have a report on these matters from a competent Committee, either the Judiciary, or a Select Committee.

Again, in the examination of this message, it may become necessary to adopt some new act of legislation. If the subject is to be examined with a view to such contingent result, it would require the calm investigation of some able committee. It may have to inquire into the character, construction, and bearing of existing laws; and he should therefore deprecate a reference of the subject to a committee of the whole House which was the most unfit body for such a task. He believed the result of investigation by a Committee of the whole would not be such as to satisfy ourselves or the country. He refrained from going into any of the general merits of the question; but he thought all discussion would be premature, until we had before us the facts on which alone an opinion could be grounded.

Mr. Webster observed, that the question before the House was a mere question respecting committees to which this communication was to be referred. He should confine his remarks to this question, and could not, therefore, without violating the proper order of debate, make any reply to the remarks which had fallen from the gentleman from Pennsylvania, on the general topics contained in the communication from the Executive. He thought the communication ought to go to some committee which might be competent to ascertain whether the whole matter was before the House, and whether any legislation would be necessary. He was not at all solicitous to send it to any particular committee; and certainly not to that with which he was himself connected. As one of that committee, he would say that they would neither seek the reference, nor shun it if it were made. But undoubtedly it ought to go to committee, to investigate the facts, especially as there was a proposition upon the table which looked to legislation on the subject. This was the ordinary course; it was the usual course; and he knew nothing in this case which ought to put it out of the usual course. Mr. W. agreed with the gentleman from Alabama, that the subject was both important and delicate. But he did not think it was so very alarming a matter as that gentleman seemed to suppose. There were at least two sides to the question; and if there was danger in holding that any act of a State legislature might violate the constitutional laws of the U. States, so, on the other hand, it must be allowed there was danger in denying the validity of a treaty made under the authority of the United States, and duly ratified. The whole subject was one well worthy of mature deliberation. One word, said Mr. W. as to the honorable member from Mississippi: When any member of the House asks of me an explanation of any thing personal as to himself, I am ready to make it: if any gentleman asks an explanation as to any facts, or any argument, or a clearer statement of any argument, I am ready at all times, to comply with his wishes. For all other purposes, I cannot submit to be catechised; and to some of the queries which that gentleman proposed to me, I shall therefore, give no answer.

Mr. W. went on to say, that he had menaced nobody; had uttered no threats, as seem to be supposed; but on the contrary, the tone of menace seemed to him to come from the other side, and not from his side of the question; of that, however, the House would judge. What was this whole matter? Was it offensive to sovereign States for him to say that they acted, in any particular matter, on their own responsibility, and at their peril? Sir, those States do act at their peril; and if they undertake to extend their legislation in the manner referred to, they do so on their responsibility, and at their peril. I shall not take back a syllable of what I said, either in manner or substance. I wish to be understood as repeating it word for word, and syllable for syllable. Sir, what are the circumstances of the case? The lands over which these States claim to exercise exclusive jurisdiction, have never been subject to State laws from the foundation of this govern-

ment; the control of those lands has always been with the Congress of the U. States. We regulate the sale of those lands, rather, we forbid the purchase of them by individuals. We enact all general regulations concerning the Indian tribes who inhabit them. Their municipal concerns have hitherto been managed by themselves; they maintain their own peace and their own laws. It was now said, that the States of Alabama and Mississippi either had extended, or intended shortly to extend, their legislation to the lands and persons of these Indians. They will therein do what has never been done or attempted before, and what has at least a very doubtful aspect; and when I said that they must do this on their responsibility and at their peril, I meant no more than that they would venture on the exercise of a power which they might be found not to possess.

Does the gentleman call this language minatory, and come here a week afterwards with a list of questions which he wishes to propound to me as to what I meant by the observations I made? I tell that gentleman that I mean what I say. I told that the proposed measure will be the act of a sovereign State. Be it so. Is it not a possible thing that sovereign States may sometimes act in a manner which violates the Constitution? Are not conflicting laws of a State and of the United States to be discussed and settled for or against a State, before the Judicial tribunal? If I and my learned friends were in another part of this Capitol, we can speak of these things without offence, and the judgment comes upon them, without offence. There, at least, it is admitted to be very possible that a sovereign State may be in the wrong.

It is not my intention now to discuss the general question, or to go into an extended reply to the observations which have been made upon it; but I am told by the honorable gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Forsyth) that the Courts are open, and that this question may be settled by a Judicial tribunal. This might have been a remarkably good argument to address to the State of Georgia before she took the remedy into her own hands. It is a new mode of settling a constitutional question, to seize the lands in dispute, and send on the Hancock troop of horse to defend the possession of them. But, at this stage of the affair, that appeal to the Court comes with rather an awkward grace. When a man advances a claim against the lands of his neighbor, he makes his appeal to the law; but, when he forcibly enters upon the possession of them, he makes his appeal to something different from the law.

[Here Mr. Hamilton called the gentleman to order; and when called upon by the Chair to point out wherein Mr. Webster was out of order, he explained himself as wishing to prevent any course of remark which might tend to produce excitement. The Chair decided that Mr. Webster was in order.]

Mr. W. resumed. I have no intention to produce excitement on this subject, but I have my own opinions upon it. I believe them to be tenable, and, at a proper time, I shall not forbear to express them in this House. I have been induced on the present occasion, to make some remarks which I should not have made, had not the inquiries of the gentleman from Mississippi called me out. Mr. W. concluded by expressing his hope, that the matter would be allowed to take the usual course of reference to a committee for examination.

After considerable farther debate, in which Messrs. Everett, Hamilton, Haile, Forsyth, Webster and others participated, the question was taken on Mr. Forsyth's motion to refer the message to the Committee of the whole, and negatively; it was then, on motion of Mr. Webster, referred to a select committee. This committee is composed of Messrs. Everett, Powell, Cooke, Drayton, Whitley, Lawrence, and Buckner.

ANCIENT LAND MARKS.

The Administration of the first Adams President of the United States, will be distinguished in the political annals of our country as the era of the formal organization of those great parties under the names of Federal and Democratic; terms of better use as the rallying words of hostility than as distinctive appellations to mark the present differences of opinion on questions of national policy; whose struggles continued to disturb social happiness during the stormy periods of past times. The spirit of conciliation, after the exciting causes had passed into oblivion, crumbled the walls of partition, and the bickerings of rival interests, were sacrificed on the altar of patriotism. The first President Adams, under the elevation of recent victory, lost that equanimity which is the requisite of an accomplished statesman. His political demise was followed by a crisis threatening the very dissolution of the union, when that notorious man, whose commanding talents and unbounded ambition might have gained for him the blood stained honors of the Caesar instead of the infamous celebrity of the Cataline of the confederacy, the slayer of Hamilton and the aspirant to the crown of the south, was seduced by the confusion of suffrages to become the competitor for the chief magistracy, and by the infatuation of the electors almost became the successful rival of Jef-

erson. Fortunately the consequences of uniting the highest civil power with military talent and aspiring ambition remains to be tested by future experiments, and Mr. Jefferson, long the leader of the party he created, was placed at the head of the government after the memorable session of Congress in 1801. The excitement of a fiercely disputed election had not disturbed the serenity of his manner, or changed the devotion of the new President to the best interests of the country. His very moderation, and the calmness with which he uttered the purest maxims of political wisdom, provoked his opponents, and their violence was curiously contrasted with the even tenor of policy coolly pursued by him.

If we remember correctly, the great sin charged to the federal party during the periods of contention following the accession of Mr. Jefferson, was the systematic opposition to the then present administration of the general government, the constant and untiring effort to push its officers from their places, and the clamor against all its measures, however salutary they were deemed by its supporters. How does the course of conduct pursued by the opponents of another administration at this day differ from the policy so bitterly condemned by themselves? The co-incidence in the manner of election which placed Mr. Jefferson and Adams in the presidential chair is well known. It was said, in 1801, that the patriot who has recently departed from among us, was placed in the chair of state by intrigue, corruption, and favoritism of the House. The same charges have been renewed against the second President Adams, and the discontented would seek to persuade themselves by their own repetitions that he was not the candidate of the people, but of a party. The co-incidence in the terms of abuse, lavishly poured forth from the presses of the opposition, in that day & in the present period, is most striking. The difference between the ancient ultra federal papers, and those claiming to exclusive republicanism in modern times is too small, if the names be changed, to be perceptible.

National Aegis.

Ex-Governor Tyler, of Virginia, has addressed a letter to his friend, Robert Douthat, Esq. which has since been published in the Enquirer, in relation to the heinous charge of having written a letter to Mr. Clay immediately after the result of the Presidential election, approving his choice of Mr. Adams. In this communication, he admits he did write to Mr. Clay, and gives an abstract of the contents of the letter. He says, that in preferring Mr. Adams at that time, to General Jackson, he only expressed the sentiments of the people of Virginia. He says, the conclusion is ridiculous, because he does not believe Mr. Clay, along with the western delegation who sided with him, to have been bought and sold, that he is bound to support an administration, which may oppose all his convictions of proper policy. He declines very properly to give any pledges as to his future course. He says, if his recorded votes in Congress, from the years '16 to '22 given on the very subjects, or the greater part of them, now forming the subjects of contention—if a uniform course through all time, as well of peace as of war—if his conduct in the Legislative and the Executive Departments of the State, do not develop the principles which will govern him, any avowal he might now make, might well be considered the result of the circumstances in which he is placed, and as a propitiatory offering to those who have seen so much cause of disquietude in his election to the Senate.

Raleigh Register.

It is a part of the extraordinary policy of the Opposition to imagine charges against the Administration, however improbable and to take no notice of their refutation. A good deal of bustle and vapouring took place about the allowance to Mr. John A. King, as Charge des Affaires at London. Information was asked and given. But none of the opposition papers have published the Secretary of State's report, because it demonstrated that the allowance complained of, could not have been refused without violating the established usage of the Government, and that Mr. J. A. King's situation as a Charge was the natural and necessary consequence of the principles of public law.

Nat. Journal.

Election of Governor.—Pursuant to joint resolution, the General Assembly proceeded on Saturday, to the choice of Governor to succeed to office from and after the 4th March next. On the first ballot, Wm. B. GILES, Esq. received a majority of the whole. Giles 107, Nelson 62, Floyd 37.

We are well pleased with the result. Though we have not admired the temper, or approved the entire views exhibited by Mr. Giles, since his last appearance on the political theatre, commencing with his newspaper lucubrations, we are not forgetful on the other hand, of his services in organizing and leading the Republican party to victory. We are of those who prefer to remember former merit rather than recent error. Mr. Giles' feelings have appeared to require some token of legislative confidence, to atone for what he deemed an unmerited fall

from grace, at the time he incurred the censure of the General Assembly for a violation of instructions, real or supposed. We have no question that the operation of that censure on Mr. Giles' mind, soured the milk of human kindness which was supposed once to predominate so largely in his composition, and produced that tendency to indiscriminate warfare, which we have seen to characterize his latter productions. We may hope that the restoration of confidence of his country, will once more give the milk ascendancy over the gall, and convert the Ishmaelite into the Israelite.

Richmond Whig.

Letters and papers from Smyrna to the 23d of November have been received in Boston. Every thing was quiet there. The Turks were rapidly forming their regular troops, who manœuvred very well. Omer Pasha, of Negropont, is dead. The squadron from Egypt was impatiently expected at Navarin, with the pay and clothing of the troops, and provisions. Colocotroni was at Napoli, attempting to fit out an expedition against Tripolitza.

The Pasha of Candia had made himself so odious by his severe exactions upon the people of that island, that the revolts in the interior had become much more frequent and alarming, and the descents of the Greeks from abroad upon the island were more frequent and daring. The Pasha could not go more than a league from his residence, without running the risk of being taken prisoner.

Accounts from Alexandria in Egypt to Oct. 28, state that on the arrival of a Tartar from Constantinople, a portion of the troops which had been already embarked on board the squadron had been landed, and it was said the squadron was to sail without them, for the purpose of carrying provisions to Ibrahim Pasha. It was conjectured by the writer of the letter, that the cause of the disembarkation of the troops was the prospect of peace.

Nat. Journal.

SAVANNAH, SUNDAY, FEB. 4.

From Key West.—We learn from Capt. Johnson, of the sloop *Emeline*, arrived on Saturday, from Key West, which place he left 11 days since, that Com. Porter remained in that port with his frigate, the *Libertad*, and an armed hermaphrodite brig. The remainder of his squadron, consisting of two brigs, had sailed to scour the coast of Cuba. Two frigates and three brigs of the Spanish blockading squadron remained off the port. The Commodore was under no apprehensions from the Spaniards, as, from the nature of the port, he can put to sea without difficulty. He had dispatched one of his prizes to Havana with 150 prisoners, being the first intimation the Spaniards received of his situation. His squadron was well manned, but had few officers. His nephew, Capt. Charles Porter, was second in command.

The Colombian schooner *Carabobo*, Capt. Hopper, was at Key West. Capt. H. stated that during his present cruise he had taken near 50 sail of vessels, but had sent none of them in. The *Carabobo* had a narrow escape from the Spanish brig *Hercules*, and only got away by the brig getting into shoal water.

The ship *Spermo*, M'Pherson, from New York bound to New Orleans, was totally lost on Alligator Reef, coast of Florida, about four weeks since. A part of the cargo was saved and carried to Key West. Among the articles saved was what was said to be an Egyptian Mummy, but smelling bad it was unrolled, and after stripping it of a multitude of folds of linen, nothing was discovered but a skeleton with the neck dislocated. The smell was so offensive that the collector ordered it to be burnt.

Capt. Johnson spoke the light ship *Cæsar*, on Carysford Reef, the captain of which requested him to state that part of his crew had been in a state of mutiny, and had broken his lantern, &c. but were then in irons.

Extract of a Letter from an American Citizen, dated,

RIO JANEIRO, NOV. 6, 1826.—"Slave vessels arrive every day or two from the coast of Africa, with full cargoes of from two hundred and fifty to three and four hundred Negroes. A day or two since, I saw a drove of them on shore for sale, with a little white boy driving them along the street, as they drive sheep in our country. The Negroes are driven to a market, and tried, to see that they are sound in limb and body. They are sold from two to three hundred dollars each."

"It was certainly a heart-rending sight, and when I beheld the poor Negroes on shore performing all kinds of labor, even such as our horses and oxen are accustomed to do at home, I rejoice that the humane laws of the U. States furnish our own Slaves with such a comparatively happy lot."

The House of Representatives of Massachusetts have, on a fourth attempt, re-elected E. H. Mills as a Senator of United States, by an increased majority. There were only 8 votes, out of 219, for J. T. Austin, the candidate of the Senate.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1827.

The nomination of JOEL R. POINSETT, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Congress at Tacubaya, has been confirmed by the Senate. Two ineffectual attempts were made by Mr. Benton to defeat it, but the "opposition" was not strong enough; he then, whether consistently or not, we leave for his admirers to say, voted for it. The nomination was confirmed by a vote of 30 to 17.

The Calhoun Committee made their report to the House of Representatives on the 13th instant. It entirely exculpates the Vice-President from the charge, which nobody believed, of a participation in the Mix contract. In the early stage of the investigation, it was discovered, from the testimony adduced, that there was a secret partner in the contract; and the principal cause of their consuming so much time in the investigation, was their endeavor to bring to light this hidden associate; but this has not been done in their report. The inquiry, however, was pushed so far as to leave no room for suspicion that the Vice-President was the person alluded to. We should like to know who this secret partner is; and we trust he will yet be discovered. It will be perfectly in character with the United States Telegraph, and other kindred journals, to designate either Mr. Adams or Mr. Clay, as the individual—the charge will be no bolder, nor more improbable, than the unblushing falsehoods which daily adorn that print.

The report of the committee is of moderate length, and we shall endeavor to publish it in our next; but the papers and testimony accompanying it, it will be out of our power to copy, as they will occupy, it is said, 3 or 400 pages. The whole mass is to be printed; and the cost of printing, added to the other expenses of the investigation, will make a pretty round sum to be paid out of the "people's money." We consider the whole business as trifling, and the expense attending it as a wanton waste of the public money.

The man who made the charge, the Vice-President pronounced at the time to be "base"—the committee declare in their report, that "he ought not to be believed on his oath;" yet on a charge, emanating from such a source, an investigation was solicited—it has been made; and—the public treasury pays for it.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

MR. EDITOR: The President's Message to Congress of the 5th instant, is couched in energetic language, and in the present crisis, must be regarded as a document imperiously called for, in consequence of the unprecedented rashness and obstinacy of Governor Troup. The State of Georgia, like the other states of the Union, is an imperium in imperio. It has certain rights and privileges guaranteed by the constitution of the U. States; but beyond those it cannot go without suffering the penalties prescribed by the supreme laws of the land.

The conduct of Governor Troup is well known to the American people. He persists in violating the supreme laws of the land; and it would appear from his conduct on several occasions, that he wishes to control the constituted authorities of the union. In these desperate projects, he has asked the "sympathies" of the other states! It cannot be supposed that they will aid him in his factious views, to excite intestine commotions, and civil war. The Executive of the United States has manifested to the world his sincere desire to accommodate Georgia as far as he could consistently with the laws and usages of the country. His forbearance must command the admiration of his enemies. But in the present instance forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, therefore the President, as a *dernier resort*, has taken proper and constitutional measures to execute the laws of the United States—longer indulgence would be viewed as a dereliction of duty.

It may be that Governor Troup is acting in accordance with the schemes of the Coalition of Political Jugglers, who

have organized themselves to break down the present administration at all hazards. I still entertain the hope that this business may be settled without putting the army in requisition; but if it cannot, I am among those who wish all the means used, at the disposal of the President, to effect the object.

MARCELLUS.

The Legislature of New-York have re-elected Martin Van Buren, to represent that State in the Senate of the United States, for the term of six years, commencing on the 4th of March next. Gen. Van. Rensselaer had previously declined being a candidate.

MR. CALHOUN.

The Report of the Select Committee, appointed by the House of Representatives at the request of Mr. Calhoun, will be found in our columns to-day. It will be perceived, as was universally foreseen, that Mr. Calhoun is fully acquitted of all the charges, either direct or implied, made against him by the notorious Mix. This latter character, by the by, must feel very uneasy in the situation in which both the report of the committee and that of Mr. Floyd, have placed him before the community. As to the two reports, we are at a loss to determine according to the "Manual," by what rule of Parliamentary proceeding, the minority of a committee, and particularly a single individual, is permitted to make a report of the result of the investigations of the committee. The Report places Mr. Calhoun in rather an unfavorable light as to his reference to the Secretary of War, in his communication to the House of Representatives, requesting the investigation. When Mr. Barbour read Mix's letter to "Hancock" he pronounced it a base calumny; and as soon as he found that a copy of it had been published, he requested Col. Johnson to inform Mr. Calhoun of the manner in which the letter had been received at the Department, and that it had been sent to Mr. Clark, its owner, through the Post-office. Col. Johnson made this communication to Mr. Calhoun but a short time before the latter made his communication to the House, in which he, Mr. Calhoun, says,

"It appears, from its [a newspaper's] statement, that I am accused of the sordid and infamous crime of participating in the profits of a contract formed with the government, through the Department of War, while I was entrusted with the discharge of its duties, and that the accusation has been officially presented as the basis of an official act of the War Department, and consequently to be placed among its records, as a lasting stigma on my character."

Now really, after receiving the communication of Col. Johnson, that the letter had been returned to Clark, we cannot see how Mr. Calhoun could make such a statement as the above. The call upon the House for the investigation was deemed entirely unnecessary by many of Mr. Calhoun's best friends, particularly so after he had received the explanation from Mr. Barbour.

We cannot avoid, on this occasion, a very appropriate one, by the by,—expressing our regret, that so much of the attention of Congress, and indeed of officers of the government, should be taken up with the concerns of individuals, to the great detriment of the public business. Every public man who feels himself aggrieved by a newspaper paragraph, must have a committee and take up the time of Congress with long speeches, to wipe the foul stain off his fair character! When will the people of the U. States send such men to Congress as will attend to the business for which they were sent there?—*Balt. Patriot.*

From the New York Statesman.

American Manufactures.—As we anticipated, the English papers, one and all, disapprove of our manufacturing system, in toto, and on the occasion of the bill now pending before Congress, present us with a bran new edition of all the trite and threadbare arguments used by the opponents of our protecting system, and recently repeated, for the *ninety-ninth time*, by some of our city journals; and these English requisitions, which we also anticipated, are gravely copied into the same journals, as opinions of all-controlling weight and authority?

We believe the supremacy of foreign opinions in our country and its councils, has passed away; but whether it has or not, we think our legislative representatives are not made of such pliable and "penetrable stuff" as to be influenced by dicta, on such a subject from such a source. It would be like the conduct of a general sending to the enemy's camp for a letter of instructions to regulate his movements. Or, to bring an illustration nearer home, it would be a piece of statesmanship about equal to that of asking Mr. Canning's advice on the question of navigating the St. Lawrence, or settling the eastern and north-western boundaries of the country, or regulating the West India trade; or to that of submitting the claims of our citizens for French spoliationsto Monsieur Villele's enlightened adjudication!

To be serious, we think Congress are able to settle the important point, whether or not our manufacturing establishments shall be sustained, without the aid

of imported recommendations. Present appearances indicate that they will continue to pursue the policy of all nations in which manufactures have been planted, and flourished with success—protection in infancy, in order to secure a long and profitable life.

We learn from a source entitled to full credit, that very extensive frauds are practised on our exporting merchants by British manufacturers. It is well known that large quantities of English goods are sent to this country for the purpose of being sold for exportation to the South American markets. The usual practice is to buy such goods by sample, and the packages would be injured by opening. Our informant states, he has recently received advices that goods, purchased in this way, which he had sent to the South American market, neither corresponded in color, quality, or description, with the sample! He adds, that other houses have been imposed upon in the same manner. If the publication of the names of the parties implicated can put a check to such disgraceful proceedings, we have only to remark that our columns are open, on the proofs being submitted to us.

N. Y. Gazette.

The great case of C. Clark vs. the Corporation of Washington, on an appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, has been decided by the Supreme Court, against the Corporation of Washington. To many of our city readers, this decision will have been quite unexpected. Coming from a tribunal constituted as the Supreme Court is, no one can question the impartiality of the judgment, heavy and hard as it is on those who have to suffer the consequences, and blighting as it may be to the opening prospects of this infant City. The loss which the city will thus have sustained by the failure of the contractor for the lottery, will amount, as we are informed, to upwards of one hundred fifty thousand dollars, (including, of course, all demands resting on the same foundation as that of Mr. Clark.)

About 10 o'clock last Tuesday morning, the chain part of the Essex, (Mass.) Merimack Bridge gave way, owing, as is supposed, to the effect of the frost upon the iron, and a team loaded with wood, with six oxen and two horses, was precipitated to the water. Two men who drove the team went down amidst the wreck of matter, but miraculously escaped any serious injury, and saved themselves from a watery grave by clinging to the mass of floating timber.

Nat. Gaz.

From the Kentucky Reporter of Jan. 27.

Mr. Daniel was sorely defeated in his opposition project yesterday, by the adoption of Dr. Harrison's proviso to the resolutions proposing to amend the federal constitution in regard to the election of President. This proviso is approbatory of the Administration of the General Government, and expressly denies that there was any improper conduct in the late election of President. The proviso was carried by a vote of 51 to 45. The resolutions then passed the House, but were laid on the table in the Senate for want of time to act on them, otherwise the proviso would have passed both houses.—The Administration is decidedly approved of by a respectable majority in both branches of the legislature."

Dr. Crump declines standing a candidate for Congress, and thus retiring leaves the field open for Mr. Randolph in his district. The Doctor, no doubt, believes with Falstaff, that "the better part of valor is discretion."

A new paper has been established at Clarisville, Ohio, called the National Historian. In his prospectus the editor states that he shall support the election of John Q. Adams in the ensuing contest.

Scientific Success.—Wonders will never cease. Here in New-York we teach stammerers to speak plainly, but in Paris there is a Doctor Dulan who has succeeded by some physical operation to give speech to the dumb.

Indiana Resolutions.—In the Senate of Indiana, the following resolutions have been adopted with but two dissenting votes:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the measures adopted and pursued by the present Administration of the General Government, particularly in extending the Cumberland Road westwardly, and in aiding the grand interest of Internal Improvement, merit our decided approbation.

Resolved, That whilst, in our opinion, the interests of the nation require that we should, cautiously and perseveringly, abstain from every species of involvement in the concerns of foreign nations, yet that the course pursued by the head of the Government in neglecting

with congenial feelings, those friendly overtures of the South American Republics, which resulted in the Mission to Panama, thus giving a decided countenance to the cause of South American Independence, receives our cordial approbation.

Resolved, That our confidence in the President of the United States, and the members of his cabinet, is based upon their public conduct and is cheerfully accorded them by this General Assembly.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit to the President of the United States, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, a copy of the preceeding resolutions.

When Mr. Canning, the British ambassador at Constantinople, lately consented to accept a guard from the new militia of the Porte, instead of the Janissaries before employed, he observed that he considered the change as only a provisional arrangement. The *Reis Effendi* replied, "Be it so—every thing human is provisional—God alone is immutable."

There are braying men in the world as well as braying asses; for what's loud and senseless talking, huffing, and swearing, any other than a more fashionable way of braying?

DIED.

In this county, at his residence at Steel Creek, on the 15th inst. Mr. RICHARD ROBISON, after a painful illness of two days.

Cheraw Marble Yard.

THE subscribers have commenced business two doors east of the Brick Store, on Church Street, where they will supply those who may wish to call on them, with

MARBLE TOMB STONES,

Tablets and Monuments,

at the shortest notice, and the work will be executed in the neatest manner.

All orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

The subscribers will furnish Marble or Free Stone, for steps, underpinning, door and window sills, caps, &c. for building.

ROBERTS & SWEETLAND.

Cheraw, Jan. 23, 1827.—3t22

The Charlotte Stage

HAS commenced running between this place and Camden, S. C. once a week—distance 80 miles. It leaves Charlotte every Wednesday at 5 o'clock, P. M. and arrives at Camden on Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M.; leaves Camden on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and arrives in Charlotte on Monday at 3 o'clock, P. M.

FARE—Passage to Camden, \$5, or 64 cents per mile. For seats, apply at the different Post-Offices.

Persons wishing to travel on this line, may expect to meet with good accommodations, and on as cheap terms as any other line in the southern country. There is now a direct stage line from Charlotte, S. C. to Knoxville, Tenn. which passes through this place; and besides, stages leave here every week, in different directions, thus affording facilities of communication with every section of the country.

THOMAS BOYD.

Charlotte, Feb. 24, 1827.—4t23

The editor of the Western Carolinian will give the above four insertions in his paper, and forward his account for payment.

Runaway.

TAKEN up and committed to the jail of this county, on the 24th of December last, a negro man, about 28 or 30 years of age, near six feet high, stout and well made, has lost some of his teeth, one of which is a front tooth in the lower jaw; is of rather black complexion, calls himself CYRUS, and says he belongs to Charles McCulloch, near Rocky Mount, South-Carolina, whom he left in the month of June last.

ALLEN BALDWIN, Jailor.

Charlotte, Feb. 24, 1827.—20*

Will give the above notice in the Hillsborough Recorder and forward his account for payment.

Charlotte, Feb. 17, 1827.—3t21

ROBERT ST. JEROME, Esq. has been employed by him, under a power of attorney, to recover for and all persons are hereby notified that he will receive the same, and all persons are hereby notified that he will receive the same, and all persons are hereby notified that he will receive the same.

Five Cents Reward.

Stop the Villain,

And beware of the Swindler.

ONE Thomas Hadley, (and, I am ashamed to acknowledge, a kinsman of my own) came to my house in November last, and was treated with kindness and respect. About the middle of December he bargained with me for a valuable stud-horse, at the price of \$150; said he then rode a borrowed creature, the owner of which lived about one mile from Concord; borrowed of me a valuable mare, with a saddle and bridle, and started in the morning, to be back in the evening, with the \$150 to pay for the stud, but never returned. Said Hadley is about 23 years old, middle size, sandy complexion, and a down look: the mare is black, a white face, four white legs, and is branded with W. H. Any person who will give me information of said rascal, and direct to the post-office in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. shall be generously rewarded.

WM. HARRIS.

February 17, 1827.—3t21

The Courier, Augusta, Ga. will insert the above three times, and forward his account to Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C.

GROCERY, CONFECTIONARY, AND

FRUIT STORE.

THE subscriber has just received from Charleston the following articles, which he will sell low, and for cash only:—

Holland Gin,
French Brandy,
Malaga,
Savoy,
Currant,
London Brown Stout,
Noyeau,
Cinnamon,
Aniseed,
Perfect Love,
Mould Candles,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff,
Real Spanish Segars,
A fresh and choice assortment of Candies,
Almonds,
Figs and Prunes,
Raisins and Tamarinds,
Crackers,
Oysters, &c. &c. &c.

Spirits are not allowed to be drank in the Store, and Ladies, as well as Gentlemen, will at all times be waited on politely.

THOS. A. NORMENT.

Feb. 16, 1827.—3t21

WINES,

CORDIALS

To the Public.

THE subscribers having united themselves in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of

M'GINN & GRAHAM,

in the house formerly occupied by Cooper and M'Ginn, take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they have just completed opening a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they offer for sale at reduced prices, for CASH ONLY.

Those wishing to purchase, would do well to call, examine their goods, hear prices and judge for themselves.

M'GINN & GRAHAM.

Feb. 17, 1827.—4t22

The subscriber still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business, as usual, with this exception, that he has removed his Cutting Board to the back room of the store, where he may be found at all times.

A. GRAHAM.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

HAVILAND & ASHFIELD

OFFER,

AT 304, KING-STREET,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs & Medicines.

—ALSO—

108 Kegs White LEAD, warranted pure

385 Do. do. good,

160 Do. Spanish Brown,

80 Do. Venetian Red,

20 Bbls. Whiting, English,

25 Do. Lined Oil, Philadelphia,

10 Hhds. Copperas,

18 Kegs Verdigris,

75 Do. Yellow Ochre,

1200 Lbs. Putty, in bladders,

4 Bbls. Copal and Japan Varnish,

8 Bbls. Spirits of Turpentine,

4 Hhds. Lamp Black,

407 Boxes Window Glass, embracing all sizes, from 7 by 9, to 22 by 28. Logwood in stick and chipped; chipped Camwood; Nicaragua; Fustic; Redwood; Indigo, Spanish and Carolina;—Fullers' and Dyers' articles of all kinds.

H. & A. can inform Merchants and other Dealers, that they are daily receiving additions to their stock from their house in New-York, and fancy that inducements are afforded to purchasers to call as above.

Charlotte, Dec. 20, 1826.—3mfr25.

Farmers take Notice!

WILL BE SOLD, ON A CREDIT.

At the Court-House in Charlotte, on Friday of the February Court, two negroes, belonging to the estate of Matthew Robison, deceased, viz:

JOE AND HIS WIFE.

Joe is an excellent farmer, a noted wagoner, a good shoemaker, and can be depended on at all times; his wife a good weaver, and makes a good hand both out and in the house. Bond with approved security will be required.

ALEX. ROBISON, Executor.

Feb. 10, 1827.—3t20

N. B. Those indebted to said estate, are notified to come forward and make payment by February Court, or their notes or accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Spencer & Merrell, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. They take the liberty to inform their customers, that they will be compelled to make immediate settlement of their accounts.—All persons indebted to them by note or book account, must call and settle without delay.

ISAAC SPENCER,

THEODORE MERRELL.

Feb. 14, 1827.—3t21.

Notice.

HAVING appointed Mr. Joseph Baker, my agent, all persons indebted to me by note or otherwise, are requested to make payment to him.

ROBERT DONALDSON.

Fayetteville, Jan. 31, 1827.—3t20

For Rent,

A LARGE and convenient house and lot in Charlotte, handsomely situated, together with several other convenient buildings.—For terms, apply to George Hampton, or to the subscriber.

3t21

ISAAC S. HENDERSON.

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Poetry.

From the London "Forget Me Not," for 1827.

A Dirge.

BY THE REV. G. CROLY.

"Earth to Earth, and dust to dust!"
Here the evil and the just,
Here the youthful and the old,
Here the matron and the maid
In one silent bed are laid;
Here the vassal and the king
Side by side lie withering;
Here the sword and sceptre rust—
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"

Age on age shall roll along
O'er this pale and mighty throng;
Those that wept them, those that weep,
All shall with these sleepers sleep.
Brothers, sisters of the worm,
Summer's sun or winter's storm,
Song of peace and battle roar,
Ne'er shall break their slumbers more,
Death shall keep his sullen trust—
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"

But a day is coming fast,
Earth, thy mightiest and thy last!
It shall come in fear and wonder;
Heralded by trumpet and thunder;
It shall come in strife and toil,
It shall come in blood and spoil,
It shall come in empire's groans,
Burning temples, trampled thrones;
Then, ambition, rue thy lust!—
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"

"Then shall come the judgment sign,
In the east the King shall shine;
Flashing from Heaven's golden gate,
Thousand thousands round his state;
Spirits with the crown and plume,
Tremble, then, thou sullen tomb!
Heaven shall open on our sight,
Earth be turned to living light,
Kingdom of the ransom'd just—
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"

Then thy mount, Jerusalem,
Shall be like a gorgeous gem;
Then shall in the deserts rise
Fruits of more than Paradise;
Earth by angel feet be trod,
One great garden of her God!
Till are dried the martyr's tears
Through a thousand glorious years!
Now, in hope of Him we trust—
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

MR. CARTER'S LETTERS.

From the New York Statesman.

GENOA, APRIL 7, 1826.—The University at Genoa occupies one of the most splendid palaces in the Strada Balbi, presenting a noble front to the street. It is three stories high, enriched with suitable proportion of marble pillars. The portals are of the Tuscan order, guarded by two lions. A terrace on one side of the court, crowned with plants and flowers, gives the entrance a cheerful appearance. The apartments, though sufficiently spacious, by no means correspond with the exterior in grandeur. Their walls are hung with pictures all of a religious cast, and not very celebrated as specimens of the arts. A large library, rich in the various departments of learning, and a botanical garden, are among the appurtenances of the Institution. The Janitor conducted us thro' the room appropriated to Natural Philosophy, and showed us the apparatus, tolerably complete: as also through the Museum of Natural History, which is small and unimportant compared with those of France. In short, the interior of the university contains few objects worthy of notice. The number of Professors is 24—in the faculties of the Law and Theology, four each; in the Medical department, seven; and in the sciences and belles-lettres, nine. Ample provision appears to be made at Genoa for public instruction. Besides the University, there is a Royal College; an Academy for architecture, painting, and sculpture; a school for the deaf and dumb; and three public libraries. A gentleman to whom we took letters of introduction, and from whom we received every attention which hospitality could require, introduced us to a large Reading Room, containing the English and French papers, together with the periodicals and new publications, among which several from our country were observed.

The charitable institutions of Genoa reflect the highest credit upon the humanity and munificence of its citizens. We visited the two principal Hospitals, the Albergo del Proveri and the Alderigo Grande, which in extent and arrangement call forth the unqualified admiration of the traveller.—The former is situated without the old walls, in a sunny vale opening from the Apennines, and approached by a broad avenue, bordered with groves of ilex. It is a grand, but somewhat irregular pile of buildings, sufficiently spacious to accommodate 2200 persons. The vestibule is decorated with marble columns, and filled with the statues of some of the principal benefactors to the institution. In ascending the noble flight of steps, one would suppose he was entering the palace of a king, instead of a poor-house. Over the entrance were inscribed the words of Solomon, which were never quoted with more propriety—"Nor say there is no Providence." In the interior there is a pretty chapel, containing among other embellishments, the celebrated bas-relief in white marble of the Virgin supporting on her bosom the dead Saviour, by Michael Angelo, and reckoned among his finest productions. Nothing can exceed the affecting simplicity of the design, or the beauty of the execution. The present number of inmates in this Hospital, or rather Work-House, is 1700, of whom 500 are males, and 1200 females, chiefly young persons, who are here clothed, fed, and educated. They are employed in manufactures and the mechanic arts of various kinds. The superintendent conducted us through the long ranges of work-shops, presenting a pretty scene of cheerful industry.

The Grand Hospital is upon a still more extended scale. Its dimensions are something like 400 feet square, being the largest building in the city. Its architecture is of the Doric order, simple, grand, and beautiful. These edifices are all the works of the Republic. Seventy-five full length statues of its benefactors & numerous busts, are among decorations. It is appropriated entirely to the sick of both sexes. Large as the establishment is, the wards were all filled, and exhibited an air of neatness and comfort. Iron bedsteads contribute greatly to the cleanliness. Its extensive pharmacy is open to the city, and the profits arising from the sale of medicine are appropriated towards defraying the expenses of the institution. Besides those two immense establishments, Genoa contains a hospital for incurables, and two houses of refuge for females where they are trained to habits of industry, and employed chiefly in the manufacture of artificial flowers. In short, I have seen few cities where more ample provision has been made for the poor, and it may be added, few cities stand more in need of such charities.

The churches of Genoa are not less numerous and splendid than the palaces. Religious enthusiasm and a faith beyond all others fond of outward pomp have consecrated to holy purposes the trophies of war, and much of the wealth accumulated by a lucrative trade. At the time most of these edifices were erected, the Genoese had acquired the ascendancy in the Mediterranean, and pushed their commerce to every part of its shores. Their ships returned laden with the spoils of the east—with the marbles and precious stones of Greece, Egypt, and Africa, together with a taste for oriental splendor. Public munificence vied with private zeal in raising temples, shrines and altars, better suited to the oracles of the Delphic god, or the divinity at Ephesus, than to the meek and lowly religion of the Redeemer. The same spirit still exists, without the same wealth to support it, and the consequence is, that the slender resources of the community are exhausted for the maintenance of a showy faith. A poor woman who begs a sou at the door of the sanctuary, instead of appropriating it to feed her starving child, will perhaps cast it at the feet of the first image to which she kneels, as a contribution towards buying a new tiara, or a new set of ribbons for the Madonna, who it must always be remembered is the great object of worship, not to say of idolatry in Italy.

We visited a majority of the forty churches at Genoa, of which a few only will be selected for notice. The first in point of ecclesiastical importance is the Cathedral, called by way of distinction *Il Duomo*. It is a Gothic structure, covered on the outside with black and white marble, in wide alternate stripes, giving it a fantastical appearance, and to my taste destroying all the grandeur which its colossal productions would otherwise produce. Mis-shapen, spiral columns, add to the deformity of the exterior. The inside exhibits a compound of meanness and splendor. Superb pillars of Parian marble rise along the nave, and chapels and altars glittering with gold and with gems extend on all sides round the walls. Most of the ornaments are tawdry, and some of them ludicrous. Near the entrance a statue of a saint stared us in the face, wearing a cardinal's hat made of wood. The ordinary crowns for the images of the Virgin and her Bambino, (for both are uniformly invested with badges of royalty,) are of tin, sometimes washed

with silver. Their waxen or wooden faces are generally daubed with rouge, and their persons bedizzened with all the finery imaginable—embroidered petticoats, silks, laces, furbelows, rings, beads, and trinkets of every description. Such trumpery is often mingled with the pictures and statues by the first Italian masters.

In the Cathedral we found little to admire, though much to dazzle. It was brilliantly lighted up at noon day, and crowds were kneeling on the mosaic pavement, before the altars, while the priesthood, clad in gorgeous robes, were busy in burning incense and uttering their prayers. We observed a group of people collected round a little crucifix, which was stretched upon the floor, and to which they in turn knelt, kissing the forehead, hands and feet, as well as the wounds of this rude image of the bleeding Saviour. The picture was affecting, and of too serious a character to excite any other feelings than compassion for such mistaken notions of piety.

This church lays peculiar claims to veneration, as well from its great antiquity, as from other circumstances still more imposing. It is said to occupy the site of an ancient hospice, in which St. Lawrence lodged on his way from Spain to Rome. After the martyrdom of that Saint, about the middle of the third century, the building which had been sanctified by his pilgrim feet was converted into a church, and assumed the name of the martyr. He and saint John the Baptist are joint patrons of the city. The ashes of the latter are said to rest in an urn of iron, beneath one of the altars in this church, having been brought hither from a town in Lysia, where he died. Among the relics of the Cathedral is the celebrated *Catino*, or emerald dish out of which tradition says that the Saviour ate the paschal lamb with his Disciples. It was brought from the Holy Land by Guillaume Embriaco, as one of the spoils of the first Crusade. When the French took possession of Genoa, Napoleon sent it to undergo an analysis by the Institute. Lady Morgan states, that it was found to be composed of glass. Since the restoration of the Bourbons, this sacred relic has been returned to the church, but like the dust of St. John, it is now kept out of sight.

The Cathedral bears several curious inscriptions, one of which ascribes the foundation of Genoa, the capital of ancient Liguria, to Janus, the double faced god recognized among the divinities of Rome. In the thirteenth century, a Genoese archbishop wrote a formal treatise, still extant, to prove that the city was built 700 years anterior to Rome; rebuilt at the time of Abraham; and after another destruction, restored for the third time, 1246 years before the Christian era! This is laying claim to a tolerably high origin; yet it does not appear from authentic history, that Genoa was a town of much importance in the time of the Romans. The Ligurians were a fierce, warlike, and comparatively uncivilized nation, retreating to the fastnesses of their mountains when invaded, and struggling for liberty against the dominion of their conquerors.

But these things aside—we went to the church of St. Matthew, to see the tomb of Andrew Doria. A young priest lighted a flambeau, and conducted us down a flight of steps into the vault, which consists of a noble arch of white marble, adorned with bas relief and embossed with gold. It is a splendid sepulchre, rather imperial than republican in its character; and destitute of that simplicity, which one would wish to find in every thing connected with such a man. He shares a common tomb with the rest of his family. The solitude and silence of the crypt, hallowed by the dust of the hero; the glare of tapers upon the fretted roof and antique sculpture, imparted a deep solemnity to this mansion of the dead. On our return to the cheerful light of day, half an hour was spent in examining the church of St. Matthew, the interior of which is among the richest at Genoa, being filled with presents from the Doria family. The gothic front is inscribed with the deeds of the chief, who reposes below. We were shocked, while sauntering about the aisles, to come suddenly upon a rude image of the Saviour, large as life, gashed with wounds, and besmeared with blood, stretched out like a corpse in one of the recesses, where it had been stowed away as a part of the lumber of the church, to be borne through the streets on the next religious festival.

On taking leave of the young priest who conducted us to the vault, and presenting to him the ordinary pittance for his trouble, he seized our hands and pressed them to his lips. A salutation of this kind was so sudden and unexpected, that there was no time for resistance: otherwise a descendant of Andrew

Doria and Christopher Columbus should never with us have debased himself by such an act of servility. However, I suppose the hand of a republican is at least as good as the great toe of the Pope; and the stripping therefore did not stoop to any extraordinary degree of humility. In Italy, every thing is done by kissing. Full grown, bearded men kiss each other on both cheeks, at meeting and parting, as a common salutation—a most unmanly custom, disgusting to the eye of a stranger. Devotees kiss not only crosses and crucifixes, the faces and feet of statues, but the very doors and steps of the churches. A practice so universally prevalent is strongly characteristic of the effeminacy of Italian manners.

To return from another digression:—the antique gothic church of St. Stephen's was visited almost solely for the purpose of examining a celebrated painting over the High Altar, partly by Raphael and partly by his pupil Julio Romano. The subject is the *Stoning of Stephen*, and the picture has been much admired by connoisseurs, as well as by some who are not connoisseurs. Even to our unskilful eyes, the composition, expression, and colouring, all appeared striking. The history of the picture is at least amusing. It was presented to the church by Pope Leo X. On the conquest of Genoa by the French, it emigrated beyond the Alps, and figured for some years in the Louvre, whence it was restored, at the solicitation of David the painter, by order of the Holy Alliance.

STAGES, A CENTURY AND A HALF AGO.

In the year 1672, when throughout Great Britain only six stage coaches were constantly going, a pamphlet was written by one John Cresset, of the charter house, for their suppression, and among the many grave reasons given against their continuance is the following: "These stage coaches make gentlemen come to London upon very small occasions, which otherwise they would not do, but upon urgent necessity; nay, the convenience of the passage makes their wives often come up, who rather than come such long journeys on horse back, would stay at home.—Here, when they have come to town, they must presently be in the mode, get fine clothes, go to plays and treats, and by these means get such a habit of idleness, and love of pleasure, that they are uneasy ever after."

STATE OF EGYPT.—No journalist is responsible for any statements he may extract from a foreign newspaper. The following passage we have translated from a Paris *Constitutionnel*, and we give it without any assurance of its truth or falsehood. If true in whole, or even in part, (which latter condition, we, for many reasons think correct,) it is a very interesting statement. It purports to be a letter from Alexandria, dated in October.

"The great scaffolding of civilization, which, for some time has been rising in Egypt, has at last fallen to the ground. Religious prejudices have undermined the European institution. Of manufactures, arts, and trades, nothing can be domiciliated on the banks of the Nile. By striving after too much they have gained nothing. Those foreigners who flocked so abundantly to the service of Mahomet-Ali are daily departing—as full of discontent now as they were of hope before. He who expected to be made a Pacha is happy if he can escape with his head. The manufactures in wollen and cotton have failed and those who are able, prefer buying the cloths of Europe and the Muslims of India, which are better and cheaper than any made here. Steamboats have been abandoned because it was found necessary to import coal from England, (wood being scarce) and the climate is too burning to allow of their being conveniently worked. Besides, if any accidents should happen to the machinery, there are no workmen nor materials for their repair. The Pacha feels that he has ventured beyond his ability. The treasury is empty and the public resources considerably diminished. Even the cotton produce is regarded as deteriorated, and the bales formerly sold at 250 francs can scarcely bring 80 now. The other kinds of produce have suffered a similar decline, and in proportion as the means of enactment are lessened, the necessity of bankruptcy is augmented. Than this few things can be more easy for a Vizier. His Highness pays no one, and abuses all. He says that the foreigners send him bad ships. Instead of supplying his agents with money, he covers them with reproaches. Even his Turkish school at Paris (from which so much was predicted) is the object of his revilings, and he threatens to reduce them to their

hereditary condition of *cahons* and *ass-drivers* at Cairo. Even the paper-mills have entirely failed. Attempts are making to re-establish them. The Pacha, since he has discovered that Messrs. Salt & Drovetti, (the English & French Consuls,) have sold their cabinets for considerable sums, has reserved to himself the monopoly of works of art and antiquity. He has magazines of them at Alexandria and Cairo, but his prices are so exorbitant that they are likely to remain on his hands."

The letter writer asserts that Mahomet cannot keep himself in his former powerful state for more than two or three years. The prophecy is probably a false one—but it is a matter for curious speculation (and also of regret) as to the causes of the failure of this laudable attempt to introduce civilization and its blessings into Egypt.

N. Y. Enquirer.

* We find under the head of Constantinople (in a journal of later date) a complete confirmation of these statements.

FONTENELLE.

Utterly without heart, generosity, or sympathy with any human being, Fontenelle was extremely complaisant and on all occasions very amusing in general society, where he dealt out epigrams to the very last with a neatness and vivacity that was extremely engaging; and he continued to be universally acceptable, without even pretending to take an interest in any thing but himself. In the whole course of his long life (he died in his 100th year) it was remarked of him, that he was never known either to laugh or cry; and he even came at last, to make a boast of this insensibility. He had a great liking for asparagus, and preferred it dressed with oil. One day a certain *bon vivant* Abbe, with whom he was extremely intimate, came unexpectedly to dinner. The Abbe was very fond of asparagus also, but liked it dressed with butter. Fontenelle said, that for such a friend there was no sacrifice of which he did not feel himself capable, and that he should have half the dish of asparagus which he had just ordered for himself, and half, moreover, should be done with butter. While they were conversing together very lovingly, and waiting for dinner, the Abbe falls suddenly down in a fit of apoplexy; upon which Fontenelle instantly springs up, scampers down to the kitchen with incredible agility, and bawls out to the cook,—"the whole with oil, the whole with oil, as at first."

In Scotland, a woman by the name of Marga Lawson had a son who went to sea; and on his return, he found his mother was dead and buried. He inquired of the sexton where she was buried, & was told that she lay in a particular spot, or very near it, but the exact place could not be pointed out with certainty. The son caused a grave stone to be erected, with the following inscription:

Here lies Marga Lawson;
'Tis here or here about—
The place where Marga Lawson lies
No man can find her out,
The place where Marga Lawson lies,
No man on earth can tell,
Until the resurrection day,
Till Marga rise herself.

An aged pair in the highlands of Scotland, of the name of Grant, were sitting one morning in their cottage. The good man was crooning a portion of scripture in the good, old, sing-song way, to the auld wife, who sat perched upon her stool, an attentive auditor. He came to that passage in Genesis, which runs—"There were giants in the earth in those days"—and his dim eyes mistaking the *i* for an *r* he read "There were Grants in the airth in those days." He paused in complacency at this testimonial of family antiquity, while the auld woman exclaimed! "Ah, was there Grants so far back as that?" "Oh, yes," he replied, "we're an auld race!"

George IV.—If we are to argue from the prints in the *London Times*, we should infer that his Majesty has broken a great deal lately in his health. He was formerly remarkable for the grace, ease, and clearness of his delivery. On the opening of the Parliament, his utterance was hurried and indistinct, and his manner calculated to excite alarm. Lord Liverpool stood near the throne, and was extremely nervous whenever the King hesitated.—The Duke of York being dangerously ill, some important changes may be expected soon. The next in succession (the Duke of Clarence) is exceedingly unpopular with all classes.

He who receives a good turn, should never forget it; he who does one, should never remember it.